

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

CLARK H. GREEN,

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 9.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1849.

Number 47.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, up stairs, next door to Crenshaw's Hotel.
Entrance, Water Street.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

One square, (12 lines or less) One Dollar for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal deductions made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

JUSTICES' BLANKS AND BLANK DEEDS,
Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure Advertisements, receive Subscriptions, and make Collections for the GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES, at his offices in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner of Third and Chestnut streets.
BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

NEW YORK—Tribune Buildings.
BOSTON—No. 5, State street.
FAYETTE—Andrew J. Herndon.

HUNTSVILLE—Wm. D. Malone.

Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.

J. B. CLARK. A. J. HERNDON.

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN B. CLARK & ANDREW J. HERN-
DON will continue to practice law in partnership, in all the courts of Howard county, except the County Court. All business entrusted to them will receive their united attention.

John B. Clark will continue to attend the several courts as heretofore.

Office on the public square, Fayette,
and Andrew J. Herndon can at all times be found at the County Clerk's office.
Fayette, October 19, 1848.—32

B. F. White,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CARROLLTON, Missouri.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of Carroll and adjoining counties. oct19-32

L. D. BREWER,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, Mo.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him—in the second Judicial District.

REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BUSHNELL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MONROE, Esq., Fayette.
Col. J. DAVIS, Fayette.
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.
Col. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
Office McCAMPBELL'S BUILDINGS, Huntsville, Mo. [Randolph Co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40-1y.

James W. Harris,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Produce Dealer,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having met with much better success in the Commission and Forwarding business than expected, would here take occasion to state to Shippers and the Public generally, that his arrangements for the next season are such, as to offer every facility that this point affords, for shipping Produce and Receiving Merchandise, and hopes to receive such patronage from those who are interested in shipping at this point, as he may merit.

Respectfully,
J. W. HARRIS.
oct. 12.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
FAYETTE MO.

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Howard County.

Office, at his residence, 3d door below the Bank, where he can be found except when professionally absent.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. James L. Dunn,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayette and the surrounding country. Office on Criglar's row.
August 5, 1848.

John H. Potts,
DENTAL SURGEON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Office No. 19, Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, first door west of Odd Fellows Hall.
October 5, 1848.—31m3.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
Attorney at Law,
GLASGOW, Mo.

WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties.
Office on first street. 31

Dr. John M. Bronaugh,
HAVING permanently located in Glasgow, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the city and vicinity.

Office in the Drug Store of Digges & Horsley.
Glasgow, Nov. 2, 1848.

T. G. SHARP,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, Mo.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-4f.

J. N. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMINGTON, Mo.

PRACTICES in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties.
Nov. 16, 1848.—37-4f.

Charles B. Fallenstein,
DALE IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

AGENCY.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he will attend to paying Taxes for non-residents on lands in Randolph County, Mo.; and will attend to the collection of all claims in the Randolph County Court, against the estates of deceased persons; and will also act as General Agent for all who entrust business to his care. Letters should be post-paid to insure attention.

TERRY BRADLEY,
Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 23, 1848.

John D. Perry,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
GLASGOW, MO.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of fresh groceries, liquors, &c. &c.

THE TIMES.



MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Horrible Death from Exposure to a Night Caucus.

Correspondence of the Times.
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 14, 1849.

The Constitutional Amendments have passed the House since I last wrote, and there is now no doubt of their ultimate passage through the Senate.

[We gave the vote on their passage, together with a sketch of the debate, in our last, and therefore omit them here, as this letter was written for that paper, but failed to reach us.—Ed]

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The bill reported from the Committee on Elections, authorizing the people of Barry county to vote by ballot, coming up in the House, was re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to report a bill providing for elections by ballot throughout the State.

Whether such a bill, when reported, will be passed, I am unable to say. Of one thing I feel confident: the whigs cannot lose much by the operation.

Bills passed both Houses
For the incorporation of the St. Louis Commercial Insurance Company;
For the relief of Francis C. Catron;
For the relief of Ewd. C. Cunningham.

To-morrow (Monday) is the day for which the contested election from Newton is made the special order. It seems to be generally understood that Claude is to travel; he is already complaining of harsh treatment.

If you have ears to hear, now is the time to keep them open; if you have eyes to weep, now is the time for your tears to flow, for I am about to record a most unnatural and outrageous murder. Some term it man-slaughter, but you will, like myself, pronounce it murder in the first degree. Last night—ah, the dead hour of night!—when Doctor Lowrey, an old and highly respectable citizen of your own county was at home, as is supposed, quietly contemplating the immense benefit the people of Missouri would derive from his services as President of the Bank at Fayette, and the snug little sum he would pocket during the next two years, from the services aforesaid, an old gentleman whom the Doctor loved and had always cherished and comforted in those days when most unpopular with every body else, was most unnaturally and inhumanly put to death.

His name was *Caucus*, and the instrument used in the perpetration of this deed was *THOMAS JACKSON*, of Howard! I have not time, as the mail will soon close, to detail the full particulars, but suffice it to say, that 44 members of a democratic caucus (less than one half of the whole number of locos in the two Houses) voted that Thomas Jackson should be the candidate for President of the Bank at Fayette, on Monday morning. Claibe voted for his brother Tom, having put both him and Lowrey in nomination. Smith also voted for Jackson. The caucus then becoming ashamed of itself, adjourned over till Monday morning.

I will write you to-morrow, the result of the election. J. M. Hughes was nominated for President of the mother Bank, the Campbell men retiring from the meeting. Full particulars hereafter.

CASSIUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The British Mail Steamer America, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Boston yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and brings nine days later intelligence than that brought by the Washington.

Her news, however, is not very important. Louis Napoleon has been inaugurated President, and Paris is quiet. Italy, Austria and Spain, are in statu quo.

England.

The cholera is very bad in London and a greater portion of Scotland.

There has been a slight increased demand for money, and funds have risen considerably. The stock of bullion now on hand in the bank of England amounts to nearly seventy-five millions of pounds sterling.—First class paper is taken at from 2 to 2½. Consols closed at 88½.

The cotton and woolen districts, and the Lancashire manufacturers look forward to an increased spring business.

President Polk's annual message to Congress had been received, and was read with

great satisfaction, most particularly that portion relating to the gold operations in California.

France.

On the 21st December, Louis Napoleon was duly inaugurated President of the French Republic. The ceremony took place before the National Assembly.

At the appointed hour, M. Marrast, the President of the Assembly, declared, in a loud voice, that Louis Napoleon had been elected President of the French Republic one and indivisible, from that day to the second Sunday in December, 1852.

The new President then advanced to the tribune, and took the oaths required by the Constitution—swearing to remain faithful to the republic and forward its interests, in all respects to the best of his ability. He then read an address to the chamber, and, after he concluded, shook hands with Cavaignac. The Assembly seemed delighted with the ceremony, and unequivocal satisfaction pervaded on all sides.

O'dillon Barrot has been empowered to form a new ministry.

Ledru Rollin and his party have commenced an attack upon the new government, through the editors of the *Nationale*.

Italy.

But little progress has been made in the solution of affairs at Gaeta.

The provisional government at Rome, have concluded by a vote of the upper chamber, to induce the Pope to return to the Holy City. He refuses to return, except upon condition that the Chambers are dissolved, the National Guard disbanded, and the Journal suppressed. These conditions show that his Holiness has no real intention of returning at present, to the Quirinal.

In Genoa, there has been some slight popular out break.

Germany, &c.

Vienna and the provinces are tranquil. In Austria public attention is directed mainly to the war against the Hungarians. We have but imperfect accounts of the progress of this civil strife.

Commercial.

Upland and middling cotton is sold at 4½d.; fair Orleans at 4 3-8d. and Mobile upland at 4 1-4d. per pound. The new law, fixing a duty of one shilling per quarter on wheat, goes into operation on the first of February. Duty paid flour is quoted at 26s. to 31s. per bbl. and bonded flour at 25s. 6d. per bbl. The market for corn is heavy, and prices have declined. Sales of prime yellow corn at 32s. 6d., and prime white wheat at 30s. per quarter. Meal is dull.

AGGREGATE ELECTORAL VOTE.

	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Massachusetts,	61,300	35,398	38,263
Connecticut,	30,366	26,905	4,875
Rhode Island,	6,689	3,610	711
Vermont,	23,122	10,948	13,837
Pennsylvania,	186,013	172,661	11,200
Delaware,	6,440	5,910	80
Ohio,	138,359	154,773	35,346
Illinois,	53,215	56,629	15,804
Missouri,	32,671	40,077	—
New York,	218,551	114,592	120,519
New Jersey,	40,009	36,880	849
Maryland,	37,702	34,528	125
Georgia,	47,483	44,596	—
North Carolina,	43,519	34,869	—
Kentucky,	67,486	49,865	—
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419	—
Alabama,	30,504	31,304	—
New Hampshire,	14,781	27,763	7,560
Louisiana,	18,273	15,380	—
Mississippi,	25,579	26,398	—
Maine,	35,279	40,138	12,124
Indiana,	70,159	74,964	8,642
Iowa,	11,084	12,093	1,126
Michigan,	23,940	30,687	10,389
Arkansas,	7,588	9,300	—
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418
Texas,	3,777	8,795	—
Florida,	4,537	3,238	—
Virginia,	45,127	46,586	—
South Carolina,	—	—	—
Total,	1,371,955	1,222,217	291,858

To MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.—We often hear the complaint that butter in winter is poor. Ours was so for several seasons. It was very slow in coming, and frothy; white, and sometimes bitter, while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season, was good. We devised many plans for improvement, such as throwing salt in warm milk, scalding cream, &c., but to no purpose. At length we scalded the milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it in a cold or warm place as most convenient. We mean we communicated sufficient heat to the milk to destroy the effect which frosty feed in autumn, or dry feed in winter, had upon it, since which time we have made with fifteen minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from the frozen cream gradually warmed.—*Dairyman*.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

Your pretty feet,
So small and neat,
Should be secured from slop and sleet,
So apt to give you colds!

I hear the cry
That maidens die,
Because for their own wear they buy
Their shoes with paper soles.

If this be so,
Mamma don't know
What's what, when you go out—or, oh!
You never heed their words.

In my time, throngs,
The theme of songs,
Alas! through self-inflicted wrongs,
Have gone like summer birds!

I've heard the sigh
Of a mother, sigh
A darling child about to die,
Whilst in sweet childhood's prime.

A saddening sight,
To see the blight
Which fell on her who made too light
Of what concerns my rhyme!

From the Louisville Journal.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.

We have recently received letters from various parts of the country, making inquiries in reference to the outfit, journey and routes to California by land. It would be quite impossible for us to devote sufficient time to answer these letters, and therefore, we have applied to Mr. Edwin Bryant the author of "*What I Saw in California*," &c., (a book by the way, which affords all the information on the subject of the journey by the land route, that can be given, and which every emigrant and traveller to the Pacific, by land or by sea, should possess) to answer these questions for us.

The questions in the letters received are usually of the following import:

First.—The Route.—Which route, by land is the best for the emigrants?

Answer.—The route via Independence or St. Joseph, Mo., to Fort Laramie, South Pass, Fort Hall, the sink of Mary's river &c.—the old route. Let no emigrant carrying his family with him, deviate from it, or imagine to himself that he can find a better road. This road is the best that has been discovered, and to the Bay of San Francisco and the gold regions, it is much the shortest. The Indians, moreover, on this route, have up to the present time, been so friendly as to commit no acts of hostility on the emigrants. The trail is plain and good, where there are no physical obstructions, and the emigrant, by taking this route will certainly reach his destination in good season and without disaster. From our information we would most earnestly advise all emigrants to take this trail, without deviation if they would avoid the fatal calamities which almost invariably have attended those who have undertaken to explore new routes.

Second.—Wagon and Team.—What kind of wagon and team is preferable?

Answer.—The lightest wagon that can be constructed of sufficient strength to carry 2,500 pounds weight, is the vehicle most desirable. No wagon should be loaded over this weight, or if it is, it will be certain to stall in the muddy sloughs and crossings on the prairie in the first part of the journey. This wagon can be hauled by three or four yokes of oxen or six mules.—Oxen are usually employed by the emigrants for hauling their wagons. They travel about fifteen miles per day, and all things considered are perhaps equal to mules for this service, although they cannot travel so fast. They are, however, less expensive and there is not so much danger of their straying and of being stolen by the Indians.

Pack mules can only be employed by parties of men. It would be very difficult to transport a party of women and children on pack mules, with the provisions, clothing, and other baggage necessary to their comfort. A party of men, however with pack mules, can make the journey in less time by one month than it can be done in wagons—carrying with them, however, nothing more than their provisions, clothing and ammunition.

For parties of men going out, it would be well to haul their wagons, provisions, &c., as far as Fort Laramie or Fort Hall, by mules, carrying with them pack-saddles, and *alfarjes*, or large saddle-bags, adapted to the pack-saddle with ropes for packing, &c. when, if they saw proper, they could dispose of their wagons for Indian ponies, and pack into California, gaining perhaps two or three weeks time.

Third.—What provisions are necessary to a man?

Answer.—The provisions actually necessary per man are as follows:

150 pounds of Flour,	
150 do Bacon,	
26 do Coffee,	
30 do Sugar,	

Added to these, the main items, there should be a small quantity of rice, 50 or 70 pounds of crackers, dried peaches &c. and a keg of lard, with salt, pepper, &c., and such other luxuries of light weight as the person outfitting chooses to purchase. He will think of them before he starts.

Fourth.—What arms and ammunition are necessary?

Answer.—Every man should be provided with a good rifle and if convenient with a pair of pistols, five pounds of powder, and ten pounds of lead. A revolving belt pistol may be found useful.

With the wagon there should be carried such carpenter's tools as a handsaw, auger, gimblet, chisel, shaving knife, &c., an axe, hammer and hatchet. The last weapon every man should have in his belt, with a hunter's or bowie-knife.

Fifth.—What is the length of the journey?

Answer.—From Independence to the first settlement in California, which is near the gold region it is about 2,050 miles—to San Francisco, 2,290.

Sixth.—What are the facts in regard to the statements respecting the gold mines?

Answer.—The accounts have been received and published in regard to the wealth and productiveness of the gold mines, and other mines in California, are undoubtedly true. They are derived from the most authentic and reliable sources, and from individuals whose veracity may be undoubtedly believed.

Seventh.—What could a young man, or a man with a family, with or without a profession, do, should he emigrate to California?

Answer.—When he arrives there he must turn his attention to whatever seems to promise the largest recompense for his labor. It is impossible in the new state of things produced by the late discoveries and the influx of population, to foresee what this might be. The country is rich in agricultural resources, as well as in the precious metals, and with proper enterprise and industry, he could scarcely fail to do well.

Families, as well as parties going out, should carry with them good tents, to be used after their arrival as houses. The influx of population will be so great that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain other shelter for some time after their arrival. The climate of the country, however, even in winter, is so mild, that with good tents, comfort is attainable. They should be careful also, to carry as much subsistence into the country as they can, as what they purchase there after their arrival they will be compelled to pay a high price for.

Eighth.—What is the time for starting.

Answer.—Emigrants should be at Independence or St. Joseph, Mo., or the point of starting by the 20th of April, and start as soon thereafter as the grass on the prairies will permit. This is sometimes by the first of May, and sometimes ten days later according to the season.

We cannot conclude this article without again recommending every emigrant to purchase the book of Mr. Bryant, "*What I Saw in California*." It is a complete guide book on the journey over the mountains and through California. No person having it in his hands, and consulting it daily, can fail to know his exact position on the journey, and his distance from grass and water.—He cannot get lost, nor suffer more than the ordinary hardships of the journey, if he follow the directions indicated in its pages.

The emigrants however, he requests us to say, should not take the route via the south end of the Great Salt Lake but continue on by Fort Hall when they will again intersect his route on Mary's river, about one hundred miles from its head waters. On this route they will always except in two instances, find water and grass within short distances.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

We are glad to notice at length, that we are getting a right class of men hold of our apple orchards. The subject is becoming reduced to a science and a man who does not make his trees grow rapidly and produce abundantly, may possibly pass for a worthy, honest man, if not otherwise disqualified for the title but he must be put down as a great ignoramus and a most negligent, slovenly manager, so far at least as the subject of fruits is concerned.

People who pay attention to their fruit trees are sure to make them bear. We have a glorious fruit soil and climate, the best on the face of the globe, and we ought to produce it in such quantities that every household should be profusely supplied with the choicest varieties throughout the year.—The best may be as easily raised as the worst, as the trees of such are not unfrequently the greatest bearers.

Shrewd men, who raise fruit for sale,

now generally select one, two, or at most three or four kinds which are of standard demand in market, good yielders, and proved to grow in perfection, where cultivated and confine themselves entirely to these. They see that they are properly set out, properly manured, the land properly cultivated among them, properly trimmed and properly managed in every particular, and they are sure to find an abundant supply of choice fruit on their trees in the autumn.

A gentleman within our knowledge has a small orchard on the Hudson river of less than seven acres which produces from \$500 to \$750 worth of apples annually. This is not one year of plenty and another or two of famine, but is a steady, regular average yield. This man does not have what we hear often called by hap-hazard farmers, bearing years, or rather he has no other.—And all this is secured by the simple process, viz: good management. He scrapes the trunks of his trees every year, and immediately before the insects and their lava can find a hiding place when thus exposed. He gives them a thorough drenching of wood ashes and hot water, as thick as can be made to run freely from a white-wash brush. This practice, with lime occasionally added about the roots at the trunk with the management we have before indicated, derives the satisfactory results we have mentioned. After carefully hand-picking his apples, he heads them up in barrels with a few sugar holes in each end, which are then thrown upon their bilge, or side, and allowed to remain exposed to the weather, under the trees, till there is danger of freezing, when they are housed, if not previously sold.—*American Agriculturist*.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Oregon Territory contains 341,463 square miles; New Mexico, 77,387 do.; California, 418,691 do.; Territory west of the Mississippi, 745,584 do.; total 1,561,976 square miles, of 640 acres each. The United States Territory, were it of square form, would measure 1,820 miles by 1,820.

From the easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Maine, via the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria in Oregon, the distance by the travelled route, is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska in Maine, by the Atlantic route via New York, Washington, New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,923 miles. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Macine, is 1,536 miles; thence down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, 2,284 miles. From Eastport, Maine, to the Bay of San Francisco, in California, on the Pacific, via Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Santa Fe and the Colorado of the West, is 3,944 miles.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from California, after describing the gold region, thus speaks of the morals of the population. Those who contemplate emigrating to that country can see into what kind of society they will fall:

"The discovery of this gold has brought and is still bringing into the country, a most motley, and to say the least, most suspicious population. The profligate, the idle, the gambler, the runaway soldier, the bankrupt in fortune and character, and the degenerate adventurer, from almost every nation under heaven, (saying nothing of the disbanded regiment of New York volunteers) constitute at present, perhaps, a majority of the population of California; or, more more correctly, of the gold region. In the race after gold, religion and morality are scouted at; education is not dreamed of, farms are deserted, and crops left to rot in and upon the ground; dissipation and profanity are almost universal; there are no laws for the governance of the country, and if there were there is no power in the country that could enforce them; robberies and murders are committed, and their perpetrators go unpunished; every man engaged in gold hunting, and every one who visits the gold region, goes armed to the teeth. Scenes of violence occur, there is no security for life or property and thus things must remain until a regularly organized territorial government is organized at Washington, and a strong military (cavalry) force sent out to sustain it.

It is said that in California they sell boots by the piece, and not by the pair. A man with one boot is considered well off, but one with two is thought aristocratic.

The smelting works of the Pittsburgh and Boston Cliff Copper Mine Company are in operation in the former place. They turn out four tons of pure copper per day, in ingot form.